1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF15 East China
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657 747 On November 9, 1943, China became a member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). The Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (CNRRA) was established in January 1945 as a department of the Nationalist Government on the ministerial level, as was the China Office of UNRRA. In co-operation the two administrations planned and worked on the gigantic problems of relief and rehabilitation in postwar China.[4] Despite the great contribution to Chinese welfare resulting from the efforts of peaceful projects of this sort, the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was eliminated by the Chinese Communist when they became the rulers of Mainland China.

II. CALAMITIES SINCE 1949

731 Since the establishment of the Communist regime in China, many natural disasters have occurred. Droughts, floods, locust and insect invasions, frost, windstorms, and hail-storms have caused famines which began in the rural districts and spread throughout the nation.

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4. China Handbook 1937-45, pp. 538-41.

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747 During the convention of the All-China People's Relief Conference in April 1950, the People's Relief Administration of China was organized as the successor to the China Liberated Areas Relief Administration. This was not a government department but a "People's" organization. Soong Ching-ling (Sung Ch'ing-ling or Madame Sun Yat-sen) was elected chairman. This organization took over all charities sponsored by the United States after the outbreak of the war in Korea, and four years later was reported to be maintaining branch offices in twenty-three large cities throughout China. In the East China Region, branch offices have been established in Shanghai, Nanking, Hangchow, Foochow, Wu-hu, Tsinan, and Tsingtao. There have been meetings and conferences, but the only actual relief work reported to date has been the collection in 1950 of 6,800,000 outfits of winter clothing for the flood refugees in northern Anhwei.[12]

746 Due to the seriousness of growing unemployment, the Labor Employment Committee was established in July 1952 under the Governmen Administration Council. Regional Labor Employment committees were established by August of the same year. Later, similar committees were formed on lower administration levels in

12. Jen-min Shou-ts'e 1955 [People's Handbook 1955], Tientsin, 1955, pp. 396-97.

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746 in the provinces, counties, and municipalities.[13]

747 The Red Cross Society of China has had a history of fifty years. In August 1950 the Communists assumed control and reorganized it under the leadership of the Ministry of Health. It has done more medical work than relief work, especially at construction projects where large numbers of laborers congregated.[14] In the East China Region, the ministrations of the reorganized Chinese Red Cross have been concentrated on the work sites of the Hwai River flood-control project in Anhwei and northern Kiangsu.

In June 1938, during the war of resistance against Japan, the China Defense League was founded in Hong Kong by Soong Ching-ling. It acted as a channel for international aid chiefly to bring medicine and relief to Communist bases. In 1941, its headquarters was moved to Chungking. After the establishment of the Chinese Communist regime, this organization changed its name to the China Welfare Institute (August 1950) with its headquarters at Shanghai.[15] Since January 1952, the China Welfare Institute has published an international, propaganda-disseminating, bi-monthly magazine in English -- China Reconstructs.

13. Relief Work Under the Chinese Communists pp. 6-8.
14. Ibid., p. 10.
15. Ibid., p. 8.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF15 East China
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747 The Chinese People's National Committee for the Protection of Children was formed on November 26, 1951 at Peking in response to the call issued at the Berlin conference of the International Federation of Democratic Women. The head of the Chinese organization is Soong Ching-ling. The principles of this committee, which include the promotion of child welfare, were defined as "anti-imperialism" and the "promotion of world peace."[16]

A group of professors in Shanghai founded the China Tuberculosis Prevention Association in 1948. The Communist regime established control over this organization and moved it to Peking. In August 1953, a conference of workers was called, and certain tasks and policies of the association were outlined. More than 100 tuberculosis prevention units throughout the country are said to be affiliated with this organization.[17]

IV. RELIEF AND RELIEF POLICIES

746 During the convention of the National People's Congress in Peking in September 1954, Hsieh Chüeh-tsai, Minister of Intemal Affairs

16. People's Handbook, 1955, p. 396.
17. Ibid., pp. 397-98.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF15 East China
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527 as the chief speaker, exhorted the children to
858 cultivate strong bodies, to master the Chinese language, to study science, and to love the fatherland and chairman Mao. On the evening there was a campfire gathering of some 6,000 children with a number of government and political leaders, fighting heroes, labor models, scientists, and artists as guests. On this occasion, there was a meeting of young scientists at the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and a health exhibit in the Municipal Children's Health Center. The New China Bookstore offered a special ten per cent discount on all children's books.[32]

744 A mid-year report in 1952 on the progress of child welfare and related work in East China since 1950 claimed that 160 health centers, stations, and mobile teams for women and children had been established and over 10,000 midwives trained or re-educated. In the same period, according to the report, about 19,000,000 children were vaccinated against smallpox and 70,000 were given B.C.G. shots. Several million people were said to have visited the 46 health exhibits for women and children held in
● 747 East China. The report further claimed that 5,000 creches had been organized in the rural

32. Chieh-fang Jih-pao [Liberation Daily], Shanghai, June 2, 1952, p. 1.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF15 East China
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747 areas during the busy farm seasons, and 507 creches in factories and organizations were caring for some 20,000 children. In 1952 there were 19,000 primary schools in East China, a 12 per cent increase over the previous year, and New Youth, the official publication of the Young Pioneers of East China, was reported[33] to have a circulation of 400,000.

As was the case of the Immaculate Conception Orphanage in Canton, two Catholic orphanages in Nanking were made targets of Communist propaganda attack. In April 1951, when the so-called revolutionary movement of the Chinese Catholics was underway, the Sacred Heart Orphanage and the Tz'u-ai Orphanage were branded as instruments of imperialism masquerading as philanthropy and religion. It was said that the death rate in these two orphanages exceeded 78 per cent. They were taken over by the Nanking branch of the People's Relief Administration of China, and the two were amalgamated into one institution under the name of Nanking Municipal Orphanage.[34]

657 729 VI. AID TO FAMILIES OF "MARTYRS" AND SERVICEMEN

33. Liberation Daily, June 1, 1952, p. 1.
34. Nan-fang Jih-pao [South China Daily], Canton, May 30, 1952, p. 4.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF15 East China
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050 has died in the same way.' The Master said, 'Why do you not leave... [this] place?' The answer was, 'There is no oppressive government.' The Master then said (to...[his] disciples), 'Remember this, my little children. Oppressive government is more terrible than tigers.'"[44]

Have man-made disasters in Communist China become fiercer than nature's floods and droughts? This may be one reason why so many Chinese prisoners of war in Korea did not choose to return to the China Mainland.

• 747 On April 4, 1950, in Taipei, the capital of Formosa, an organization called the Free China Relief Association was formed. Its purpose was to aid Chinese refugees from the Mainland and some of the suffering masses still under Communist rule. In the past five years, the association has aided more than 967,000 refugees and helped 51,846 people escape to Formosa. During the flood of 1954, this organization sent thirty-five airplanes to the Mainland and dropped about 100,000 pounds of rice and 7,500,000 handbills. The Free China Relief Association was also responsible for the rehabilitation of 14,500 Chinese prisoners

44. Legge, James, tr., The Liki [The Book of Rites], Oxford at the Clarendon Press, 1885, Vol. 27 in The Sacred Books of the East, ed. by F. Max Müller, pp. 190-91.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF15 East China
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747 of war from Korea, who chose Free China rather than return to the Communist fold. This group arrived in Formosa on January 23, 1954. The FCRA has established connections with the United Nations and the United States and has extended aid to Chinese refugees in many places, including Hong Kong, Japan and Korea.[45]

000 At the United Nations Security Council meeting on November 28, 1950, the American delegate, Warren Austin, spoke of the relief supplies sent to China from the United States, of American efforts to feed and to clothe thousands upon thousands of Chinese people in the post-war years, and of the friendship expressed by the American people for China. Friendship between America and China has a long history, but the Peking regime and the Communists are doing all in their power to slander the United States.

During a period of two years (1945-1947), China received several hundred millions of dollars' worth of relief supplies and relief funds from America through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Although these programs were disrupted by the civil strife between the Nationalists and the Communists and were brought to an abrupt end

45. Chiu-chi T'e-k'an [Special Relief Bulletin] published by Free China Relief Association, Taipei, Sept. 1, 1955.

3: Hinder G-5 (1933-1942) 1944 AF15 East China AF15

CHAPTER XI

SOME SPECIAL SOCIAL PROBLEMS

ENOUGH HAS BEEN SAID of the housing congestion in normal times and of the great overcrowding arising from hostilities to indicate that Shanghai, despite its normal extensive industry and commerce, must contain many more persons than can find employment. There is a permanent problem of destitution, aggravated at some periods, slightly less perhaps at others, but always there. To the low-waged worker in Shanghai must be added the army of chronically unemployed and completely unemployable.

Recent studies of Shanghai dwell at length on the refugee problem following the outbreak of hostilities in 1937.[1] After five years, a hard core of refugees remained, despite consistent efforts in the spring months of 1939 and 1940 to disperse aggregations of those in "refugee camps." The Shanghai Refugee Relief Association, which was organised in 1938 to take over work formerly handled by the Shanghai International Red Cross Committee, continued till the middle of 1942 to collect and disburse funds for the support of approximately 15,000 refugees, a residue of old, young, invalid and unemployable.

In addition to those cared for in camps, hundreds of destitute persons roamed the streets after 1937, miserably clad, often in the final stages of exhaustion. The numbers increased considerably after December 1941. These aggravated Shanghai's permanent beggar problem. Begging is endemic in many Oriental countries. Especially at festival times in the vicinity of temples the lame, the halt, the sick and the blind display themselves to the pious who make pilgrimages, relying on pity and the belief that it is an act of virtue to dispense alms. Whether caused by hunger and want or engaged in as a chosen profession, begging is chronic.

Toward the end of 1940 the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Salvation Army and the Shanghai Rotary Club attempted to deal

[1] See particularly R. W. Barnett, *Economic Shanghai: Hostage to Politics*, Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1941.

3: Hinder G-5 (1933-1942) 1944 AF15 East China AF15

735 747 constructively with the problem by establishing a special camp for beggars. The police removed from the streets those found begging, men, women and children, and handed them over to the Salvation Army for care. Huts were erected on land made available by the Council, and the scheme was inaugurated in January 1941. To defray expenses of building the camp, the Council allocated funds from the voluntary entertainment levy which had been collected during the post-hostility period and handed over in part to the Shanghai Refugee Relief Association for disbursement among organisations caring for refugees.

735 747 633 166 In general, as mentioned before, the Council took the view that it was not able to provide "poor relief." Its revenues from taxation were limited because its powers of taxation were restricted. No poor law rate could be levied. It was argued that in a city to which (because of the comparatively safe areas and the lure of possible employment) thousands had drifted in past decades from nearby densely populated provinces, to have embarked on poor relief would have been to encourage the arrival of many more destitute persons. In general, relief was left to private charitable organisations, both Chinese and foreign.

Nevertheless, the Council contributed to relief by presenting grants-in-aid to hospitals and institutions caring for the destitute. In particular, as we have seen, it made contributions to child welfare institutions to care for the young people whom police removed from the streets and otherwise found in need, and who very often were without relatives or friends.

766 Much is made in certain studies of Shanghai of the "exposed corpse" situation. Figures of unwanted corpses picked up on the streets did not, however, represent necessarily deaths from starvation and exposure only.[2] There were indeed many such cases, but there were also many others where the family of the deceased lacked funds for a coffin and other funeral expenses. Then it was to a Chinese benevolent burial society that the family looked. In such cases the corpse was placed where it would be collected and

[2] Barnett, *op. cit.*, p. 46, reports that in the International Settlement alone over 100,000 exposed corpses were disposed of in 1938. In 1939 the figure was 72,000. The numbers in 1942 must have been very high. There were certain places in the city where those dying of disease and starvation dragged themselves, to die with their fellows.